ordinary care to learn the purpose for which it was to be used, and if, acting in good faith upon reasonable grounds, the carrier was misled, it was not liable, otherwise it was; and that the question was one of fact for the jury. The court, however, expressly adhered to its ruling in *Express Co.* v. *Commonwealth*, 154 Kentucky, *supra*, under facts such as were there presented, and such as appear in the case now under consideration.

It therefore follows that, inasmuch as the facts of this case show that the liquor was not to be used in violation of the laws of the State of Kentucky, as such laws are construed by the highest court of that State, the Webb-Kenyon Law has no application and no effect to change the general rule that the States may not regulate commerce wholly interstate. As it appears that the conviction in this case was for an interstate transportation, not prohibited by the Webb-Kenyon Act, the rights under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution expressly set up by the Express Company were denied by the judgment of conviction in the Circuit Court of Whitley County, and that judgment must accordingly be reversed.

Reversed.